# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,858.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALTA, (1,912 tons, and 500 H.P.); Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton via the Canal, calling at Alexandria.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
25th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,558 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
19th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & C. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—.

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £7 |
| Suez | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9-10 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 29 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines and Provisions. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning to Europe by their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Chocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay on the 26th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 6-15 |
| To Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste begin miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult passengers :—First Class, £40-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Rail way tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

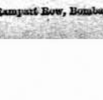
In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class ..... | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class ..... | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class ..... | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Heilbborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousen, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 | Rs. 100 | To ROME ...Rs. 138 | Rs. 109-8 |
| „ VENICE.....Rs. 138 | Rs. 108 | „ MUNICH..Rs. 208 | Rs. 153-0 |

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)
(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

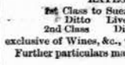
1st Class to Suez ..... £30
„ Ditto Liverpool..... £50
2nd Class Ditto ..... £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDGOWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown, No. 42, at Sandvee, by order of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubbib, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Jaith, the Mortgagee, the following :—

45 Cases of China Silk, different qualities.
20 Bundles do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the late G. S. Clay, Esq., the same comprises, such as rich Cut Glasswares, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hot-water and Vegetable Dishes, Cutlery, &c., the neat and modern Household Furniture, such as a Round Dining Table for 10 persons, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Circular and Pier and Writing Tables, Easy and Lounging-room Chairs, Pictures, plated double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Silver Grey Arab Horse, 14-3.
1 Do. Riding Horse.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, &c., at No. 14, Victoria Road.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Lance Freeman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. L. Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bores Bunder—

A quantity of Unclaimed Goods.

Bombay, 30th January 1871.

BENNETT & Co.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 Do. T. Cloth.
4 Cases T. Red and Yellow Prints,
2 Do. T. Red Doris.
2 Do. White Jaconets.
5 Do. Coloured Prints.
98 Bolts unstarched Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
120 Do. Navy Canvas, No. 1 to 6.
410 lbs. Flax Sewing Thread.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANNA.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned landed property by order of the owner, Crushna Rao Ambaji Nalgi—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a Bungalow, Tre s, Plants, and 5 Water Wells, situate at Tanna, Salsette, containing by admeasurement about 61,620 square yards, and bounded by a stone wall erected thereon. The soil is very fertile, capable of producing fruits and vegetables of every description.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time when the lot is knocked down, and the balance to be paid after conveying the said property into the Collector's Books.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1871.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or who are INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of Major M. W. CARR, the late Staff Corps, (said to have been lost at sea), are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which period no Claim will be attended to.

G. U. PRICE, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, 28th January 1871.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for the PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT of the Local Funds Department, Nassick. Salary Rs. 100, and Travelling Allowance. Applications with Specimens of Drawing to be made to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, Nassick

None but THOROUGHLY COMPETENT men should apply.

Nassick, 27th January 1871.

F. F. COOPER.—FITZGERALD HOTEL & REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (next to the Synagogue). Good ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c., of the very best Brands. A First-class BILLIARD TABLE on the premises. Charges moderate.

TO LET, Private Apartments called "THE TOWER," with separate entrance. Apply to F. F. COOPER, at the above Hotel.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, will receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of WORKSHOPS and STOREBUILDINGS on the Company's works at Chinchpoogly. Specifications, Form of Tender, and Drawings can be seen at the Company's Office, Marine Street, Fort.

Sealed Tenders addressed to undersigned and endorsed "Tender for building Workshops," &c., to be sent in not later than noon of the 13th February next.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Vuruzdas & Co. (Agents), No. 23, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1870.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last Half-year.
3. To appoint two Proctors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th January 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 6th to 13th February 1871 (both days inclusive).

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).

Upon hearing the Attorneys to the Liquidator of the above Bank, and upon reading the Affidavit of the said Liquidator, Dr. Beramji Naoroji, sworn on the Twenty-sixth Day of January, instant, and hereto annexed, and the Exhibit refgrred to in the said Affidavit, I do order that the said Dr. Beramji Naoroji, as such Liquidator as aforesaid, be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honourable Court, to the credit of "The Bank of India (in Liquidation) Unclaimed Distribution Account," the sum of Rupees Seventeen Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two, Five annas, and Three Pies, now in the Hands of the said Dr. Beramji Naoroji ; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jami Jamshed."

Dated this 27th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MARRIOTT and FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Liquidator.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."
Quarts ..... at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do. ..... „ 18 do.
Cognac ..... „ 16 do.

Also,
Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases ..... „ 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.
In 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.
Amontillado, in 1 doz'n cases ..... at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal ..... „ 12 do.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS
FOR
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DE LA RUE AND CO.'S
SUPERFINE EXTRA THICK CREAM LAID,
With Broad, Extra Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.

PAPERS, with the new Square, or Oblong, ENVELOPES, 5 quire packet. box of 100.

| Cash. | Credit. | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | POST, Gentlemen's full size | sq. 2 4 | 2 8 |
| | | | ob. 1 12 | 2 0 |
| 2 0 | 2 4 | ALBERT, Gentlemen's | sq. 2 0 | 2 4 |
| | | small, or Ladies' full, size | ob. 1 8 | 1 12 |
| 1 12 | 2 0 | QUEENS, Ladies' Boudoir | sq. 1 12 | 2 0 |
| | | size | ob. 1 6 | 1 10 |

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. C. TIRLAND, of MALLE, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. THANDAFILLADI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Godowns, Docks or Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very strong, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of ten to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesale and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

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|---|---|---|
| Household Furniture | Cutlery | Preserved Provisions |
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| | Beers | |

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

## NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31ST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
will be presented
BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE !

A Grand Pictorial Exhibition accompanied by Mr. BIRCH, as Cicerone with Fun, Wit, Humour, Comic Songs and Impersonations of Character, and by Mr. R. W. Kohler with Solos on a multiplicity of instruments, including the English Concertina, Cornet, Flageolet and Rock Harmonicon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle..... | Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.. ..... | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls..... | „ 3 | Pit ..... | „ 1 |

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9 P.M.

N.B.—Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 31st January 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. FALSHAW, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 31st December 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to A. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, January 1871.

IN CHANCERY.
Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1048 of 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI his Wife ..... } Plaintiff,

vs.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Horuby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Khetwadi, in Bombay, aforesaid..... } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of April 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in EIGHT (8) LOTS by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of February 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eight square yards, be the same a little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 71 and 72, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 2 and 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 180, 181, and 184, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north partly by the property of Ruttonjee Edulje Hottiwalla and partly by Nanabhoy Lane, on the south by the property of Dhunjeeshaw Ruttonjee Captain, on the east by the property of Hoshenbhoy Framjee Cooper, and on the west by the said Hornby Row, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Cowasjee Manockjee, and are now occupied by certain members of his family.

Lot No. 2

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Brown, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Baghdad.
Aitken Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Sinclair, Captain, 38th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Graham, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Salmon, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Anderson, Ensign, 63rd Regiment, on duty, to Hazarehbgh.
Forjett, Lieutenant, 1-11th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.
Hennell, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, from leave, to Deolalee.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

**Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 28th January 1871.**

The monthly return of actual numbers in India is to be discontinued. Adjutant General's Circlar No. 52 dated Poona, 20th August 1869, to be corrected accordingly.

Lieutenant G. Firebace, Royal Artillery, is appointed, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., Commanding Northern Division.

Lieutenant W. W. S. Whiteford, Royal Engineers, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard.

The appointment of No. 131 Corporal R. Lashbrook to the Ordnance Department, in G. O. C. No 31 of 14th instant, is cancelled, and the services of No. 339 Corporal John Dubley, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Major S. DeB. Edwardes, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, is transferred from the Scinde District to the Poona Division.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenants G. H. Turner and C. F. Fuller, Royal Engineers, to be doing duty officers in succession to Lieutenants Settle and Whiteford, transferred to the Public Works Department.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 9th January.—By the Brigadier General Commanding Belgaum District, directing Lieutenant Snodgrass, C Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to perform the duties of Staff Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own during the absence on duty of the Brigade Major.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Captain M. D. V. T. Grant, Staff Corps, 20th Jan. 1871.

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, General List, 21st Jan. 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Williams, (No. 4 Battery 6th Brigade) to England, from date of departure, for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant F. N. Innes, (E Battery 6 Brigade,) to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain E. H. T. Tyndall, (17th Regiment N. I.,) from 2nd July to 3rd September 1870, in extension on medical certificate.

General List.—Lieutenant R. Hennell, Wing Subaltern 25th N. L. I., to Poona and Bombay, from 15th January 1871 for six months, to study the language.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 18th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, E Battery, A Brigade, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, till the 14th February 1871.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Williams, No. 4 Battery, 6th Brigade, to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant R. Bonnor-Maurice, A Battery, 19th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 15th December 1870 to the 15th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant R. Bonnor-Maurice, A Battery, 19th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon W. Ironside, M. D., G Battery, 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain C. Wilson, from the 23rd December 1870, preparatory to retirement from the service.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Quartermaster W. Mullins, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Camp Darjeeling, 31st December 1870.

DEPOTS.

Under instructions from the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the abolition of the depot at Chinsurah, and the transfer of the invalids of the season to Fort William.

The staff of the depot, as noted in the margin [Commandant, Adjutant, Paymaster, Sergeant-Major, Orderly room Clerk, Paymaster Sergeant,] may, if necessary, be continued until the embarkation of the men, but the native establishment is to be at once paid up and discharged.

The removal to Fort William is to be effected under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District, who will also arrange for the accommodation of the invalids in the Fort.

CLOTHING—DEPOTS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased, in compliance with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to sanction the issue of waterproof capes, with hoods, to all hill depots in this Presidency, to the extent of fifty to each, for the use of convalescents during the rainy season when employed on duty.

These articles will only be renewed after the lapse of five years.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 25.)*

Mr. George Graham, M.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Lottus Richard Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr. Roger Henry Parsons to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, or until further orders.

Mr. William George Black, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Purneah.

Mr. William Ostiffe Adams Beckett, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, will, in addition to his own duties, continue to be in charge of the office of Special Deputy Commissioner in the Bhootan Dooars until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, in the second grade.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell to officiate temporarily as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant William John Williamson, or until further orders.

Mr. George Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chuprah, leave for six months, with seven days' preparatory leave, from the 20th March next.

Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, Judge of Jessore, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B.A., to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce to officiate as Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, in addition to his duties as Clerk of the Court.

Lieutenant Edward Gordon Lillingston, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, to be also Subordinate Judge of that district, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

Dr. Sydney Somerford Lynch to be Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, and to be ex-officio Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Stephen Coull Mackenzie, M.D., officiating First Assistant Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, Calcutta Medical College, to be Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in addition to his present duties. Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Mr. Walter F. Smith to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, January 24.)*

Mr. W. Logan, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from 18th March next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavery District, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from 15th March next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. H. B. Grigg, Acting Head Assistant to the Collecter and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, for one year, to proceed to Australia on furlough.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, officiating Collector of Madras, fifteen days privilege leave.

Mr. J. R. Arbuthnott, Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough after the 20th April next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

M. C. W. W. Martin, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, for twenty months, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. Sturrock, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, for one month.

Mr. H. B. Farmer, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, for one month.

The Reverend W. M. S. Babington, B.A., Chaplain of Cuddalore, for eight months, subsidiary leave with not exceeding thirty days, from the 2nd instant.

Captain J. W. Hindle, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the third grade, twenty days' privilege leave.

Mr. G. J. Turner, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, preparatory leave from the 11th to the 16th January 1871.

Mr. B. Stephens, Supervisor of the second grade, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. William Logan to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. MacGregor on special duty.

Mr. David Buick to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Logan on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Ware Plumtre Austin to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Buick on other duty, on until further orders.

Mr. Henry William Bliss to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura during the absence of Mr. Arbuthnot on leave, or until furthers orders.

Mr. Robert Rice to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. B Bliss on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James Dunning Baker Gribble, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District during the employment of Mr. McQuhae on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Turner to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool during the employment of Mr. Stent on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Noel Overbury to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem during the employment of Mr. Sharp on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. Arundel Tegg Arundel to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. Grigg on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly during the absence of Mr. Conyers on leave or until further orders.

Mr. John Henry Garstin, officiating as Collector of Madras District, to officiate also as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, during the employment of Mr. J. H. Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Edward Stokes to act as Collector of Sea Customs of the Madras District and Protector of Emigrants, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Garstin on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. P. D. Shaw to be Marriage Registrar for the District of South Arcot, vice R. vacated E. R. Bairstein, resigned.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, Mr. H. Newman, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, is declared to have passed the higher standard test in the Telugu language.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, Acting Protector of Emigrants, assumed charge of the office from Mr. J. H. Blair on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The following Junior Civil Servants have passed successful examinations in Oriental languages under the Rules of 1868 :—

Mr. J. Sturrock, Canarese, 9th January 1871, high proficiency.

Mr. H. R. Farmer, Sanscrit, 6th January 1871, high proficiency.

Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the first grade, will be considered as having been on duty at the Presidency from the 15th instant.

Captain J. G. Eyres, R. E., Superintending Engineer of the 2nd grade, having reported his return, is temporarily posted to the 4th Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, Robert Cadell, Royal Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, A. Stewart, or until further orders.

Captain Bardley William Childers, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to act as Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, without prejudice to his present appointment, until further orders.

Major-General Henry Pritchard, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be a Divisional Commander, from the date of embarkation for England of Major-General R. Shubrick, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Mr. Willie Grant to be Ensign in No 3 Company.

Surgeon-Major C. M. Duff, M.D., to officiate as Surgeon to the corps, during the absence on leave to Europe of Dr. R. S. Mair, or until further orders.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service—

Majors Henry John Thomas Neild, George William Playfair, Richard Alexander Moore, Walter Weldon, and Charles Edward Bates, 18th January 1871.

Major Charles Edward Bates, William Alexander Deey, Nathaniel Frederic Bayly, and Thomas Sweet, 20th January 1871.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service—

Captains—Seafield Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, William Moore Lane, Thomas Boone Everest Tennant, and Henry Seymour Robinson, 20th January 1871.

To be Captain from the date specified against his name, having completed 12 years' service—

Lieutenant Henry Edward Ackland Lawford, 20th January 1871.

Captain Alexander Ansdell Gordon, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed 20-years' service, to be Major (Brevet) with effect from the 20th January 1870, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon Alexander Adam Renton, M.D., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 20th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Volunteer Guards—Ensign Frederick Orford Sherman, to be Lieut. in No. 6 Company.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, of the Staff Corps, Examiner Pay Department, on furlough medical certificate for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major C. J. Godfrey, of the Staff Corps, doing general duty, Madras, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

## PUNJAB ORDERS.

The Reverend E. G. Davis, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Lahore, on the departure on furlough of the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart, as a temporary arrangement.

Dr. J. J. Quinnell, M.D., in civil medical charge of Jhung, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence

Captain C. H. T. Marshall, Assistant Commissioner, is retransferred from the Lahore to the Peshawur District.

The Revd. C. J. Waterhouse, Chaplain of Simla, has obtained 18 months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 10th February 1871.

The Reverend A. Horsburgh, on his return from furlough to Europe, is appointed Chaplain of Delhi.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, is posted to the Sub-Division of Kussowlie, in the Simla District.

Mr. R. W. Trafford, Assistant Commissioner, from the Jullundhur to the Lahore District.

Lieutenant R. Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, from the Peshawur to the Huzara District.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, Assistant Commissioner, from the Huzara to the Peshawur District.

Captain T. J. C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, from the Huzara to the Rawul Pindi District.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Delhi (s) | Wilkinson | Suez, Jan. 15. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Trevanion | Stevens | Colombo. |
| | Baroda (s) | Hall | Aden and Suez. |
| | Phlox (s) | Baker | Coast and Goa. |
| | City of Amoy | Murdock | Cochin and Colombo. |
| | Gungs (s) | Child | Aden and Jedda. |

The steamer Taptee, Morrison, to Cutch, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Wellesley, to Liverpool.
Ship Florence, to Cochin.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
25 Solwey ..... Ricker ..... Bourbon, Nov. 18.
Night Hawk ..... Spence ..... Port Louis, Mauritius, Nov 6.
Meinam (s) ..... Govain ..... Galle, Jan. 18.
Waterloo ..... Salmon ..... Bombay, Nov. 29.
26 Sulina (s) ..... Lawrence ..... London, Dec. 16.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
25 City of Perth ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
24 Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 175 boxes claret, Bolton & Co.
Wennington, 12 cases hardware, Rustomjee, Rughunath & Co.
Great Australia, 1 case brandy, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Orlando (s), 1 case letter papers, Ewart Latham & Co.; 11 cases glassware, Buil & Co.
Daphne, 2 cases leather cloth, Valljee Essajee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 8 cases eau-de-cologne, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 1 case gilt frames, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Oxford, 1 case leather hose pipe, Heptoola Alibhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Poona (s), 1 box real gold thread, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Daphne, 48 bales cotton, Bunchoredas Dhurumsee.
Collingwood (s), 53 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 84 bales cotton, Jairam Cursonram.
Duke of Edinburgh, 55 bales cotton, Viyasunker Gulasunker.
Orlando (s), 100 bales wool, Jetha Vurria; 150 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobarts & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Lalljee Vussonjee.
Marmion, 200 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 200 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (s), 243 pieces E. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Momed; 235 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Rahamon Fazul.
Baroda (s), 31 cases ginger, and 37 packages cardamoms, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malta (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Elizabeth Hederson, 500 bundles myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 26 bundles fishmaws, and 4 bundles sharkfins, Sharefbhoy Sallay Mahomed; 19 cases raisins, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 25 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; 10 chests Malwa opium, H. Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 23 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 19 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Camajee Tata; 13½ chests Malwa opium, Gunesdas Boolakidas.

**BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS** are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock. RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 19th January 1871.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LEA—January 19th, at Gowalty, Assam, the wife of Richard Lea, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BOULTBEE—January 24th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Wm. Boultbee, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

APPLEGATH—January 20th, at Juggiahpett, Kistnah District, from fever, F. H. H. F. Applegath, aged 5 years and 11 months, the beloved son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Applegath, 33rd Regiment M. N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—January 21st, at Nowshera, the wife of Ensign Cooper, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of a son.
TAYLOR—January 10th, at Kussowlie, the wife of John Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.
JARBO—January 19th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. George Jarbo, Revenue Survey, of a daughter.
HUMBLE—January 20th, at Manickpoor, the wife of Ed. B. Humble, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURRAY—DEAR—January 24th, at the Baptist Chapel, Mongyr, by the Rev J Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, to Hannah Jane Dear, elder daughter of H. Dear, Esq., of Monghyr.
CAMPBELL—PENN—January 2nd, at Jullundur, by the Rev. S. H. Beamish, Captain Wellesley Campbell, 14th Regiment N. I., to Minna, daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq., Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jullundur.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—January 22nd, at Umballa, of apoplexy, John Owen Butler, eldest son of Major-General John Butler, Bengal Infantry.
SCOTT—January 20th, at Rawul Pindee, Arthur Wellesley Scott, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, aged 17 years and 7 months.
THOMPSON—January 23rd, at Lahore, Corrie R. Thompson, Esq., Executive Engineer, State Railway Staff, second son of Rev. J. C. Thompson, aged 32 years.

**The Bombay Gazette.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

It is over. The hugest siege of modern times has come to an end. Paris has capitulated and an armistice, to take effect throughout France, has been signed at Versailles. In six months and a half from the declaration of war we arrive at a result long foreseen as inevitable by those who used their judgment and distrusted their feelings. That many of the English journals allowed their wishes and foregone conclusions to govern their judgment has been but too apparent. Public writers of great ability have written about this gigantic struggle just as public writers of great ability wrote about the events of the Secession War, maintaining to the end the proposition that the more a nation is beaten the stronger it becomes, and the more likely to secure a final triumph. The lesson of the American War was lost upon men who were indignant with the partizans of the extinct Confederacy; they disregarded or distorted the plainest facts; they failed to measure the true value of the reports, which they admitted to be true; and persistently did their best, of course from honest motives, to mislead the public. It is a lamentable example of the very slight influence exercised by experience, and a singular proof of the rarity of sober judgment among our public teachers. Let us assume that all—it was undoubtedly the case with some—were hurried away on the flood tide of generous sympathies with the vanquished, and never recovered control of their course.

Yet when the French General, who commanded at Orleans in the beginning of November, failed to push von der Tann further backward than Toury on the road to Paris, the fate of the capital was decided and with it the ultimate defeat of the Republic. In the second week of November there was undoubtedly a chance, had M. Gambetta and his Generals been prepared to seize the advantage, for long marches intervened between the Bavarians and the Metz troops, and von der Tann could only have been reinforced at the expense of the investing force. But when on the 12th of November von der Tann reported that the Loire Army had made no further movement forward, it was plain that the chance had vanished. Every day the advance was delayed added fresh certainty to the inference; and the arrival of the Red Prince should have settled the question in the minds of all reasonable men capable of understanding what it meant. Events day after day attested French inferiority in the field at all points. Except in the Burgundy districts they continually lost ground, and in the Burgundy districts General von Werder had only to fall back within reach of supports, and allow his adversary to entangle himself in the defiles of the Doubs in order to secure a conspicuous triumph. The march of Manteuffel upon Dijon and Dôle and over the Doubs to Mouchard, as we anticipated, reduced Bourbaki to the condition of powerlessness among the spurs of the Jura in which the armistice will find him. Thus at the end of January one army is pushed up to the Swiss frontier; another, cut off from the Loire, is driven in hurried retreat deep into Brittany, would have Brest as its only refuge, did not the armistice step in and end for a space the fatigues and privations of Gambetta's levies; a third, which has shown tried hard to win, has, after losing Amiens and Peronne and several actions, finally found an asylum among the fortresses on the great roads to Belgium. That such incidents would chequer prolonged resistance, has, we say, been abundantly visible to those who looked steadily at the facts, and who diligently pored over the map with a trained and reasoning eye. Yet such was the hurly-burly of confident assertion maintained by the French sympathisers, that more than one sound judge in England allowed his better judgment to be shaken from time to time, departed from a method which regards forces and positions, the quality of troops and topography, and keeps in mind the primary object of all the movements, marches and battles, and these alone, and framed from day to day or week to week fancy pictures of warfare to suit foregone conclusions and bolster up special prepossessions. Of all habits into which statesmen or nations can fall the most fatal is the habit of so colouring and shaping facts that they become fictions, misleading alike to nations and statesmen. Whether our side is worsted or victorious the most essential thing is to recognize the truth, and to do our uttermost to get out of that fool's paradise of accommodating error which leads straight to ruin.

Whether the capitulation of Paris will lead to its immediate or ultimate occupation time will determine; but we may take it for granted that the forts will be given up and occupied, that all arms, save those required for the preservation of order, will pass into German keeping; in short, that Paris will be deprived of all power to renew resistance; and that the sole forces of the Republic will consist of those armies which are now in the field, and of those men only who are actually under arms. If the armistice is not accepted by Gambetta his supporters will have to be coerced, in the interest alike of the Germans, and the Government at Paris. If resistance is prolonged at Lyons or Bordeaux or Lille or in Brittany, those who continue the war will be contumacious towards the Government of the Republic, will be acting independently, and will have to succumb one after the other. But the probability is that Paris will be obeyed, and that war will cease on all sides. The interesting question is, Will a peace be negotiated with or without a National Assembly? In other words, How will the French extricate themselves from a state of illegality? The advantages of concluding a peace at once are obvious. They are weightier on the side of the French than on that of the Germans, because the latter can better afford to wait, as the evils of waiting are less than the manifold evils arising out of a foreign occupation to the state occupied. But the French passion for assemblies may lead them to insist on the summoning of one in order that peace, negotiated by the Government, may be legally ratified. At all events it may be regarded as certain that the Germans will remain in possession until they have secured the objects of the war. They now hold twenty fortresses—Longwy having surrendered—and are masters from Belgium to Maine, and the French will find it their interest to get rid of the armed intruders as speedily as possible. But it will take the Germans a long time, not to move the troops, but to transport guns and munitions to Germany, and gradually draw back to their new limits in Alsace and Lorraine. It is now not at all improbable that the Conference in London will become a general European Congress, that various questions will be dealt with and arrangements sanctioned there, including, of course, the new status of Germany, and of the Kaiser in Deutchland, and that the Treaties or Conventions of London will form a new starting-point in the political and diplomatic history of Europe. There are not only the new relations between Germany and France, there is not only the Eastern Question, now under debate, but there are the questions arising out of the annexation of Rome and the new dynasty in Spain, and there is the future of Luxemburg to decide. From time to time Europe collectively has taken note of great changes, and it is not improbable that one of these periodical occasions has now arrived.

We infer that the telegram of January 27, relating to the Loire Army should read thus: Prince Frederick Charles has crossed General Chanzy's corps retiring from Laval, where his army had been reorganized. It was reported on the 22nd that Laval had been occupied by the Germans, and on the 26th that Chanzy was retreating on Rennes. Now the German troops in Laval would belong to the Duke of Mecklenburg's army, while the left, detaching to Tours, would move rapidly across the Angers road in order to prevent the French from gaining Nantes. Consequently we may infer that the point where the Red Prince cat in upon Chanzy was somewhere between Laval and Chateau Briant. In other words, Chanzy, trying to escape from the direct pursuit of the Duke of Mecklenburg, was intercepted by the Red Prince, whose line of march would be to the south-west of Laval, and driven off to Rennes. Thus, if the war continued, he would have had no resource but a retreat on Brest.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 400, the proceeds of performances at the New Gaiety, Bushire, by the Kwang Tung Troupe, "in aid of the French and German Sick and Wounded." As requested we will divide the amount between the Bombay representatives of the two nations, whose children now see a prospect of peace.

There is said to be a strong minute of Sir William Grey's against the Income Tax.

Small-pox has begun to rage in unhappy Peshawur. Children are the chief sufferers.

The "Heads of Intelligence" in the "Home News" intimate briefly that the Indian mails are to be sent permanently *via* Brindisi.

On the 23rd inst. when H. H. Mulharao ascended the gadee as Gaekwar of Baroda, a khilut was presented to him on behalf of Government by Colonel Barr, the Resident.

The "Home News" discusses Lord Lawrence's fitness for the War Office. Surely the late Governor-General is mentioned by mistake, in place of the late Commander-in-Chief.

It is now said there is no truth in the statement that Mr. C. A. Roberts is to be appointed Post Master General of Madras. Mr. Roberts goes home on furlough in March next.

The Indian Education Blue Book, which has just been printed in England, contains protests of six of the Members of the Council of India against the levy of an educational cess on land.

The Commissioner in Sind, after leaving Jacobabad, was to proceed to Mittenkote, on the boundary between Sind and the Punjaub, to hold a conference there with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub.

A correspondence is now going on between the Government of Bombay and that of India (says the "Indian Daily News") on the subject of the levy of a trans-shipment fee on opium exported from Persia for China.

H. M. S. Forte will, it is believed, remain in the Hooghly until the 4th proximo. On the 25th inst., the Viceroy and Lady Mayo went on board to pay a visit to Admiral Cockburn. They were received with the yards manned, and the other usual naval honours.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that arrangements are now being made for a further trial of the road steamers in this country, and that Lieutenant Crompton has been deputed to England to purchase four improved road steamers from Mr. Thomson, of Edinburgh.

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government has sanctioned an "exposure allowance" to certain employés of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, on particular occasions when they could not be furnished with quarters.

The Hon. John Bruce Norton, the Advocate General at Madras, will proceed to England immediately on medical certificate. Mr. John Dawson Mayne will, it is expected, act as Advocate General, and Mr. P. O'Sullivan as Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has brought an important question before the Government. He has been, it appears, more than two years away from his appointment, and had he been a covenanted civilian his place would have been filled up. The question is whether the same rule should not be applied to the uncovenanted service also.

Madras is doing something in the way of fortifications. Three batteries are to be erected for the future defence of that city, one at the Marine Villa, another near Royapooram, and a third a little to the left of the pier. The object of these three batteries, it is said, "is to keep off the enemy's fire from the fort in case of an attack by sea, and thereby to save the public buildings in the fort."

The Russians in Central Asia have lately, as we learn from the "Pioneer," taken to publishing a paper in the Jagatai and Kirghiz tongues, "for the purpose, no doubt, of opening the minds of these poor people, who if they have read hitherto at all, have only read the Koran, and who must therefore be profoundly ignorant of the power, and at the same time of the wide sympathies, of the Government at St. Petersburg."

The names of Lord Napier of Magdala, H. E. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, Major-General Daly, L. Berkley, Esq., and W. B. Sampson, Esq., have been added to the list of the General Committee of the Durand Memorial Fund; and a complete list of the General Committee is to be published so soon as answers are received from Madras, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Burmah. The subscriptions received up to the 26th amount to Rs. 3,480, being the subscriptions of only thirty-one individuals.

Major-General Richard Shubrick, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is about to take leave to Europe. He will, it is conjectured, be succeeded temporarily by Major-General George De-Saussmarez, commanding the Pegu Division, in which case Brigadier-General George Shakespear, R. A., commanding the Centre District, will obtain the Pegu command, and either Brigadier Selby or Brigadier Macintire, C.B., will be transferred from a Second Class Brigadiership to the temporary command of the Madras First Class Brigade.

The following young ladies were the successful candidates for admission to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Bath in the election which took place on the 20th December last:—Miss Beatrice Down (3,473 votes), Helen Bell (3,389), Katherine Lumsden (3,259), Annie Sarah Maddock (3,189), Charlotte Adams (3,039), Beatrice Murchison (2,851), Alice Maude Jones (2,785), Florence Morland (2,619), Florence de Meuron Castle (2,241), Alice Jane Hervey (2,170), Emma Francis Worsley (2,078), Florence Anderson (2,034), Alice Howard Campbell (1,740).

"About eighteen months ago," says the "Friend of India," "the three Judge Advocate-Generals' Departments in the three presidencies were thrown into one, and it was understood with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. After long discussion, however, the Secretary has not supported the measure, but has ordered the offices to be separated. They are not to be under one head, and the officers will not be transferred from the one presidency to another. This, we believe, is held on all hands in India to be an exceedingly unwise decision, and a clear going backward from the now recognized rules of the service."

The preliminary investigation in the case Regina vs. Ameer Khan, Hashmadad Khan, Peer Mohamed, Tobaruck Ali, Mobaruck Ali, Hadjee din Mohamed, and Ameeroodin came off before Mr. Barber at Patna on the 20th, 21st, and 23rd instant. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. O'Kinealy, C.S., while Messrs. Ingram and Macgregor appeared for the two principal prisoners, Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan. One witness only was examined, but he was interrogated to such an extent that in the middle of the third day he declared he was too ill to go on answering questions, and the Court had to adjourn.

Two matrimonial cases came on in the Allahabad High Court on Friday. In Kelly vs. Kelly and Britts, Mr. Justice Turner suggested that as the respondent and co-respondent could not be found, it would be best to withdraw the suit with leave to renew it. The petitioner's counsel said he would adopt that course. In Hopkins vs. Hopkins, Mr. Jardine on behalf of Mrs. Hopkins brought to the notice of the Court the fact that Captain Hopkins had not paid the alimony which had been agreed upon, and that his wife was thus reduced to great distress, and the Court ordered that notice should issue to him to show cause why he should not be arrested.

The Home papers record the interesting fact that Miss E. Garrett, M. D., member of the London School Board, will shortly be married to Mr. James G. S. Anderson, of London and Morpeth. This gentleman took an active part in Miss Garrett's election. The "Lancet" points out that, although Miss Garrett will by marrying forfeit her position at the school board, "she does not necessarily preclude herself from continuing to practice medicine; and if she succeeds in combining the two functions of mistress of a household and medical practitioner, she will have performed a feat unprecedented in professional history, and added another notable incident to this *annus mirabilis*."

Last Monday Mr. Davies, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, held a levée in the Lawrence Hall, and thereafter a durbar in the Montgomery Hall, Lahore. Both were very numerously attended. At the durbar there was a presentation of a khilut to Tara Singh, who accompanied Mr. Forsyth to Yarkand. A valuable Cashmere shawl was thrown across his shoulders. Another incident is worthy of notice. An old Rai presented the Lieutenant Governor with an ordinary walking-stick. It had been the custom to do so to every new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. What its meaning is appears to be unknown, unless it signifies that the Sikh nation may be relied on as a stout support of the British Raj.

A bill is now being prepared by the Legislative Department of the Government of India to amend and consolidate the Registration Act. Certain extended powers are likely to be given to the Registrar-General of Assurances. In the case of any of the offices of District Registrars becoming vacant, the Registrar-General will be empowered to appoint an officer temporarily to officiate in that post, and during the interval the District Judge is to act as District Registrar, in addition to his own duties, until permanent arrangements are made by Government. In the case of a Sub-Registry office being contiguous to a District Registry one, the Registrar-General will be empowered to recommend the abolition of the former.

The British Indian Association at Calcutta has presented a memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the five-rupee notes about to be issued. The reason why paper money has not obtained factory, a larger circulation, is, the memorialists allege, not the denomination of the note, but the difficulty experienced in cashing it, and therefore, they argue, if five-rupee notes, which are certain to be used in paying wages, are put into circulation, measures should be taken to facilitate their conversion into rupees. The change lately published in the "Gazette" is, the memorialists allow, very good as far as it goes—but then they say, it does not go far enough. Another complaint brought against the

principally through heavy imports. Business has hardly yet been resumed with anything like activity, but there will be no lack of that soon. The first decided stimulus will be given by the news from Paris. By the time you receive this letter you will no doubt have learned either that Paris has capitulated or that it has been relieved by French successes in the open field. The former is by far the most probable result, and indeed most people here expect the crisis daily. Paris in the hands of the Prussians means to the view of well nigh every City man immediate peace. The prevalence of the peace view will have a decided effect on all the markets, and should there be a fair capitulation by General Trochu without much previous bloodshed and suffering on either side, we shall have hope predominant and buoyancy carrying all before it. Of course cotton will participate in the improvement, and I hope it will not suffer from anything like a serious reaction. It is to be expected that a large influx of cotton from the American ports—chiefly in consequence of a change in the wind—should affect both Liverpool and Manchester for the moment; and such is actually the case. Buyers of goods have for the present withdrawn their orders. Nothing worse, however, I am convinced, than a temporary depression will happen. There is too much substantial soundness in the market to permit any other result.

A few failures have occurred this week, but none of note. The principal one is Vivian and Mansell, wholesale hosiers, of Wood-street here—liabilities about £20,000. Some American suspensions are also announced.

A dividend of 1s. in the pound, making 15s., is now payable to the creditors of the Oriental Commercial Bank at the offices of Cooper, Brothers and Co. here.

The Bank of England weekly return issued yesterday shows the effect of the peculiar arrangements customary about the close of the year. There is a venerable superstition current here—I can answer for its existence during the last quarter of a century, and how much earlier it came into favour I know not—to the effect that some mysterious advantage is to be derived from the accumulation of a large banking balance at the last day of the year. Every one, the banker included, understands that it is a fiction and nothing more—that the money paid in during the last days of December will be drawn out again in the first day of January, but all wink at the amiable imposture, and each man, thinking his neighbour a fool, goes and does likewise. There is nothing but collecting, discounting, getting advances and what not in progress during the second half of December, and the dispersion of the sums so laboriously gathered begins with New Year's Day. This season has witnessed the old absurdity flourishing with unabated vigour, and the abnormal changes in the Bank return are chiefly caused by that circumstance. The reserve of notes has fallen off £1,382,575, and the bullion £326,602. The "other securities" have increased to an exactly equivalent amount—namely, by £1,733,877. Naturally, the private deposits have swollen considerably, no less than £2,037,803 having been added to its total by amounts paid in to keep up balances. Next week will show the reflux until the dividends paid out begin to be reinvested, when money will again return to the Bank. The main movements of capital, however, in the future will depend on the solution of the great question—an early peace, or a tedious, harassing, exhausting war.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

*(Overland Mail, Dec. 30.)*

THE latest telegram from Versailles affirms that General Goeben has dispersed the French Army of the North under Faidherbe. This follows upon French telegrams, which describe Faidherbe as defeating the Germans near Bapaume, putting 3,000 *hors de combat*.

Mézières capitulated on January 2; 2,000 prisoners (incorrectly reported in some telegrams 200), including ninety-eight officers, 106 guns, and large stores were also captured. Rocroi capitulated on January 4.

The German bankers who subscribed to the French loan have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to three months.

By the new Ministerial arrangements, Mr. Chichester Fortescue will occupy Mr. Bright's post at the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Hartington takes the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland; Mr. Monsell becomes Postmaster-General without a seat in the Cabinet.

The 1856 Treaty Conference is postponed. M. Jules Favre refuses the offer of safe conduct through the Prussian lines to attend it. He says he knows nothing of the Conference.

Marshal Prim has died of his wounds. The assassination of the chief statesman of Spain is considered a great European loss.

The new King Amadeus entered Madrid on January 2; in token of public grief for the Marshal the triumphal arches were removed, but the young Monarch was received with popular sympathy.

New Cabinets have been formed in Spain and Holland. In the former Marshal Serrano is president.

The Irish Church Establishment, under the Act of 1869, ceased to exist on January 1, 1871.

The announcement by telegraph of the fatal accident to Sir Henry Durand, has been received with the deepest regret by Anglo-Indians.

There is a rumour of a new Japan loan to be brought out by an Anglo-Indian bank.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Walsingham; Lord H. Bentinck; Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; Lord de Blaquiere; Sir H. D. R. Chamberlain, late 23rd Regt.; Major C. Mackenzie, R.E.; Major J. T. Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps; Dr. Speedy, 46th Regt.; Mr. H. Unwin, late Bengal Civil Service; and Mr. C. B. Douglas, H.M.'s Indian Customs.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY AT VERSAILLES.

THE King of Prussia held a reception at Versailles on New Year's Day. He made a brief speech, thanking those present for their heroism and perseverance, and for the success which had been achieved. But, he added, "we have not yet reached our goal; important tasks are still before us ere we arrive at an honourable and lasting peace. Such a peace will be ensured if you continue to perform deeds such as have led us to this point. Then we can confidently look to the future for what God in His gracious will may destine for us." The old year, we are told, passed away at Versailles amid many rough supper parties round the beleaguered city, and many friendly gatherings at different headquarters of the Army Corps and divisions of battalions and companies. The Crown Prince gave a dinner party at Les Ombrages. Afterwards he went to the Prefecture to be present with his father at the striking of midnight. On the evening of New Year's Day the King gave a banquet at which he again thanked the army and the princes for what had been done. "Our hopes," he said, "are directed to the crowning of the edifice—an honourable peace." The Grand Duke of Baden responded on behalf of himself and the other German princes. After alluding to the union of Germany, which had been happily achieved, he said that day was destined to witness the resurrection, with renewed vigour, of the venerable German Empire. The German princes regarded his Majesty as the supreme head of the German Empire, the crown of which was a guarantee of irrevocable unity. He concluded with the toast, "King William the Victorious!"

## AN ASSININE EXPERIMENT.

WE understand there is some idea of forming mitrailleuse camel batteries in India. The gun is to be mounted on and fired from the camel's back, the latter kneeling down at the word "action." At present, this idea is not even in an experimental stage; but in all probability such trials will take place. This reminds us of an amusing story connected with the Ordnance Select Committee. It was at one time proposed to fire mountain guns off the backs of mules that carried them. It was urged that this would obviate the necessity of dismounting the gun from the mule's back and mounting it on its carriage; a mountain battery could thus come into action in far less time. This proposal was warmly taken up by the committee, who forthwith proceeded to test its feasibility. A mule or donkey was procured, and a small gun strapped firmly to a packsaddle, resting on the packsaddle, so that the muzzle of the weapon pointed over the donkey's tail. The animal, so the story goes, was then led into the marshes at Woolwich, accompanied by the committee and several "big wigs" who were attracted by such a novel experiment. On arrival at the butt the gun was loaded, the donkey turned with his tail towards the earthen mound, and the usual preparations made for firing by means of a lanyard and friction tube. Hereupon, however, one of the committee remarked that this mode of firing might possibly derange the aim by the jerk on pulling the lanyard. A discussion followed, and it was finally arranged to fire the gun by a piece of slow-match tied to the vent. This was accordingly done, and the match duly ignited. Hitherto the donkey had taken rather a sleepy interest in the proceedings, but somehow the fizzing of the match on his back caused him first to prick up his ears, then to lay them back, and finally to begin to turn round. The committee were thunderstruck, and "scuttled" in all directions; the secretary threw himself flat on his face; there was a moment of agonising suspense, then—bang—the shot went ricochetting away in one direction, while the wretched donkey turned a complete summerset in the other.—*Globe*, Jan. 6.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF MARSHAL PRIM.

MADRID, DEC. 28.

THE dastardly attempt to assassinate Marshal Prim, which I telegraphed you last night, has filled Madrid with horror, and his house is now surrounded by men of all political parties, including Republicans and Carlists, anxious to leave their expressions of sympathy and to inquire for his health.

It appears that after the Session of the Cortes, which ended about half-past 7, General Prim entered his carriage with his two aides-de-camp, Naudin and Morja, and drove off through the Calle Turcos, which is exceedingly narrow, towards his house. At the end of the Calle Turcos, where it emerges into the Calle Alcala, the passage was obstructed by two cabs. Prim's coachman was obliged to stop before the obstruction, which appeared casual, but was not, for the next moment some men got out of both cabs and fired into each window of the carriage, and then made off. The General and one of his aides-de-camp were severely wounded. Up to this moment the doctors have extracted seven balls from the General's shoulder, and it is thought there are more. They have also amputated the first joint of one of the fingers of the right hand, and will probably have to do the same to the index finger of the same hand. He behaved with the greatest coolness. By whipping his horses furiously the coachman managed to make a way by upsetting one of the cabs, and in less than two minutes they reached the Ministry of War, the General's residence. The General mounted the staircase with great *sangfroid*, supporting himself by holding the balustrades with his wounded right hand, leaving spots of blood behind him as he went. On meeting the Condesa de Reus he remarked quietly to her that he was slightly wounded. Her anxiety may be imagined, for the is a most devoted wife, and has constant presentiments of some fatality to her husband.

The Aide-de-Camp Naudin had his right hand completely destroyed, yet, hiding the injury in his handkerchief, he did not tell any one or leave the General till he saw him in bed with the Countess by the side. He then went into another apartment, and it was only when he was asked by an officer there whether he was hurt that he exposed his hand. It has been amputated to-day.

Such are all the particulars I can send you by this post. The popular indignation is intense.—*Times*.

## PRUSSIA'S ROAD TO ENGLAND.

DR. RUSSELL lately stated in one of his letters from Versailles that in the German army before Paris the invasion of England by the Prussians is a favourite topic of discussion. Another correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Orleans, repeats the statement, and says that in Prince Frederick Charles' army also the invasion of England is a matter of interesting discussion. "Let not Englishmen" (the writer says) "imagine that the minds of Prussian strategists are altogether taken up with the French or with warfare upon land. What will people think at home of no less gigantic an idea than a bridge of boats from Calais to Dover or thereabouts; not, of course, as the means for a first landing, but to pass over the reinforcements to a small army landed first, and protected by field works? The Channel would thus be treated as a huge river, and it is considered that an army once across could live uncommonly well by requisitions. Ammunition would be needed, it is true, but there is no fortified place to stop the direct march upon London, exactly four days. How would the farms and villages of Kent look if full of huge rough-speaking warriors in spiked helmets? How many field guns could be brought against them? Prince Frederick Charles had more than 400 during the battle of Orleans. How many breech-loader rifles are there to be in the hands of the militia and volunteers? All these questions are being put and answered by officers in the German armies; for man has much of the tiger in him, and grows savage at the taste of blood."

## THE SINKING OF BRITISH SHIPS IN THE SEINE.

THE German papers say that the sinking of British ships in the Seine has been greatly exaggerated. The crews were neither ill-treated nor robbed. The vessels were old, and of no great value, and whatever they may have been worth will be paid.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at Bordeaux, regarding the diplomatic correspondence said to have passed between Mr. Odo Russell and Count Bismarck, writes:—

"In the first letter Mr. Odo Russell complains that the ships had first been pillaged, then cannonaded, and finally sunk; and that the mate of one of them had been wounded. He concludes by asking for explanations concerning this flagrant violation of neutrality and the law of nations. The second letter contains M. Bismarck's reply. He first gives Mr. Odo Russell to understand that he is meddling with what does not concern him and with a matter foreign to his business in Versailles. He then condescends to say that nothing, or Emperor has ordered inquiries to be made. He does not admit that the law of nations or that of neutrality has been violated. "The fact," he says, "of armies in campaign sinking merchant ships carrying neutral colours, and destined to blockade an enemy's river, has not been dealt with by the lawyers, and consequently lies beyond the rules traced by the law of nations." He then says that he is ready to enter upon a discussion, fixing the bases of a proportionate indemnity, or to go as far in the way of explanations as diplomatic usage permits. He concludes by quoting the military report of the affair which was sent to the King by the officer in command. A bargain," says the writer, "concluded with the captains of these ships appeared to us the best means of attaining the end prescribed by the staff. The captains, however, refused to stick to this bargain. This refusal we considered as an infraction of the treaty. Then we acted accordingly. It was then that one of the sailors, having persisted in remaining on board, was bruised by one of the projectiles used in sinking his ship." The third and last letter expresses Mr. Odo Russell's lively satisfaction at the attention paid by the Prussian Government to the observations of the British Cabinet. He is also of opinion that public opinion has exaggerated and distorted the facts.'

## THE INVESTMENT AND BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Versailles writes on Jan. 2 that the silence of Forts Nogent and Rosny, the guns being withdrawn, and the embrasures blinded, baffled the intelligence of the military cabinet:—

"Do you count it mean? Some think it low. A plain admission the French will not face the shells. They have had all the fun to themselves for a long while, and now that a few German batteries are taking their share in the game they refuse to join, or to play any longer. Others give the French more credit, and seek to discover some deep game. Even Count Moltke and General Blumenthal are puzzled. Perhaps there is a design to blow up the Prussians and Saxons if they try to occupy the works, by springing mines? No one knows; and the risk of an effort "to find out" will be very considerable. To abandon the positions of Montretout would be equivalent to the surrender of Paris on the north-east and eastern side to a most formidable attack, in which the works on the north would be taken partially in reverse. The accounts which are filtered through the *avant-post* of the state of the capital are exhilarating to the besiegers, and the recent successes of the German batteries are matters of fun—not very far distant—triumphs. Why should not the huge storehouses, magazines, and barracks which tower above the ramparts of Fort Valérien be brought down? There certainly seems no reason if the Prussian guns can be brought to do the work from proper ground, and then the Windmill entrenched redoubt and batteries will be of small avail. The hard frost renders the construction of earthworks difficult and tedious, but the Germans are working with energy and are in good spirits. To-day the forts here are nearly silent. I have not heard a gun since morning."

The correspondent of the same journal with the Saxons on the north of Paris confesses that on that side the Germans were equally puzzled:—

"I don't think the French have retired from their forts. There can be no doubt that the fire of the German batteries was quite unexpected, and now I think that the artillerymen on Avron fled in consternation. Probably there are consultations and councils now, and for the present the French generals don't know how to act well what to do; but French sentinels are on the watch all along the line of the Strasburg Railway from Nogent to St. Denis. That railway is a French forepost now, and no attempt has as yet been made by the Germans to occupy Avron or the village of Rosny. Why? I don't know what reason may be operating in the minds of the military commanders; but it is just possible they may imagine that the batteries on the heights of Rosny have only been blinded for a purpose, and that if they advanced on the Mont or the villages a tremendous fire would be opened on them. Very likely the French are expecting an advance and wish not to discourage it. In the meantime the process of shelling out the villages is being pursued with vigour, or, as a German officer said to me this evening, 'with vivacity.' None of them have been set on fire yet; but this is the fault of the shells and not of the gunners. If the population has not fled before now they must be infatuated."

(FRENCH REPORTS.)

The following official report of the fighting in the North on the 2nd and 3rd inst. has been received at Bordeaux, dated Arras, Jan. 4:—

"The Army of the North left Beaurains, near Arras, on the 2nd inst., and on the same day encountered the enemy on the line of Courcelles, Ervillers, and Mory. The fight was very sanguinary, commencing at nine in the morning, and lasting throughout the day. The result was very satisfactory on our right, but undecided on the centre and left. The battle recommenced at seven o'clock yesterday morning, and was continued the whole day with great obstinacy. The enemy was completely beaten, and was driven back into Bapaume. Several villages were carried by our troops at the point of the bayonet. The losses of the enemy are considerable. The Mobiles behaved well, and the severe cold was borne bravely by our troops."

General Faidherbe has issued the following order of the day to the army of the North:—

"In the battle of Point à Noyelles you victoriously held your positions. In the battle of Bapaume you carried all the positions held by the enemy. This time he will not deny your victory. By your valour on the battle-field and your constancy in supporting the fatigues of war in this rigorous season, you have deserved well of your country; your commanders will report the names of those who merit recompense. You are now about to provide yourselves again with provisions and ammunition in order to continue operations."

Arras, Jan. 4.—General Faidherbe has sent the following account of the battle of Bapaume to the Prefect:—

"On the 1st of January the Army of the North marched out of its lines of La Scarfe, where the Prussian army did not dare to attack it, and cantoned before Arras. On the 2nd it moved towards the cantonments of the enemy around Bapaume. The 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division of the 22nd Corps took the villages of Achiet-le-Grand and Biencourt. The 1st Division of the 23rd Corps, notwithstanding prodigies of valour, failed in its attack on the village of Behagnies, but the Prussians, seeing themselves turned by the occupation of the villages of Achiet-le-Grand, evacuated Behagnies during the night.

"At daybreak on the 3rd the battle commenced on the whole line. The 1st Division of the 23rd Corps took the villages of Sapignies and Favreuil, supported on their left by the division of Mobilized Guards. The 2nd Division of the 22nd Corps entered Bapaume after fighting into the village of Biefvillers, which had become the centre of the battle, and took the Prussian positions in the rear which were very vigorously defended as well as the village of Avesnes-les-Bapaume. The first Division of the 22nd Corps captured at the same time Grevillers and Ligny Tilloy. At 6 P.M., we had driven the Prussians from the whole battlefield, which was covered with their dead. A great number of wounded Prussians remained in our hands in the villages where fighting had been going on, also a large number of prisoners. Some pelotons carried away by their ardour were engaged without orders in the suburbs of the town of Bapaume, the Prussians having entrenched themselves in some of the houses. As it did not enter into my views to take this town at the risk of destroying it, these pelotons were recalled at nightfall. The losses of the Prussians during these two days are very considerable, ours are serious. The Army of the North has taken its cantonments between Adinfer and Boyelles, the villages in advance of them having been completely destroyed."

## BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ADEN AND JEDDAH per steamer Koina will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (30th) at 3 P.M.

MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. H. B. Vicajee, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, who obtained two months' leave to proceed to Hydrabad, Deccan, returned to Bombay on Friday, and resumed charge of his office on the following day.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS FROM KHANDEISH.—Harry Head Mainwaring Haverd has been committed by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of taking a gratification other than legal remuneration.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The undermentioned staff appointed for the Rajcoomar College joined their respective appointments on the dates specified:—Mr. Chester Macnaghten, principal, 3rd Jan.; Mr. Moreshwer Atmaram Tarakhedkur, vice-principal, 3rd Jan.; and Mr. Navanidhalal Javery, assistant master, 5th Jan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Gunno Nowa, aged about four years, on the 19th inst. deceased and other children were playing in a street at Khetwaddy, when a ghorawalla drove up with his master's shigram, and leaving it, went to his house to take his meal. After some time he returned, and warning the children to get out of the way, drove on, but failed to mount the driver's seat himself and was knocked down and received severe injuries in the head. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST A PARSEE.—Merwanjee Bomanjee Motafuramna appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, on Friday before Mr. Connon, and obtained a summons against Cursetjee Dorabjee Khattao, charging him with adultery with Jeeloobaee, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengaly, *alias* Mone. Last year complainant obtained a divorce in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court from his wife Jeeloobaee. The latter appealed against the decision of that Court, and the appeal was argued a few days ago on the Appellate Side of the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, who confirmed the decision of the Matrimonial Court.

THE Registrar General, Major T. Filgate, who arrived at Kurrachee on Jan. 19 from Bombay, has proceeded to Sukkur.—*Our Paper*.

ICICLES IN SIND.—The cold has been so intense at the Mullear lately that icicles were found on the works connected with the viaduct yesterday morning. We should have been inclined to doubt this phenomenon, for such it may be called, were it not communicated to us by a reliable eye-witness.—*Sindian*, Jan. 25.

ROTATORY SHOT AND SHELL.—In consequence of a correspondence which has recently been carried on with the Horse Guards, the Inspector General of Ordnance at Shoeburyness has asked the Bombay Government to cause a series of experiments to be made with the rotatory shot and shell invented by Mr. John Cullen, of the Blind Lane Company. With this object in view, we understand Mr. Cullen leaves for the Presidency by this morning's steamer, whence he will proceed to the headquarters of the artillery at Kirkee, where a thorough practical test of the utility of his inventions will be made under the supervision of competent officers. The Commandant of Artillery has been requested to render the ingenious inventor every facility, and to report the result of this official test to Army Head Quarters. We may state that models of these destructive missiles have already been forwarded to the authorities at Home, accompanied with full explanations, together with a copy of the result of the trial that was made here some time ago.—*Ibid.*

THE WING OF H. M.'s 29TH REGIMENT MADRAS N. I. will arrive here this evening (Saturday) by special train from Bombay.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 28.

A BRAHMIN EMPLOYE LIBELLING AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.—We hear that Venaikrow, a Brahmin, who was employed for some time in the Executive Engineer's office at Nassick, but who, it appears, had been dismissed for some misconduct, had made several petitions against his late superior to the Superintending Engineer, reflecting on that officer's public character. The accusations upon enquiry having been found to be utterly false and malicious, a criminal prosecution against Venaikrow was accordingly commenced, when on his house being searched a sheet of blank paper is said to have been found therein with the Executive Engineer's signature thereon. The case is still under investigation, and the accused is in the custody of the police.—*Ibid.*

MISSIONS.—The Rev. Mr. Schwarz, missionary of the C. M. S. at Jooneer, has, we regret to say, been obliged by ill-health to proceed home. It is hoped that by the blessing of God he may be able to return before the end of the year. We have much pleasure in mentioning the arrival at the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor, of the American Board for Foreign Missions. Their designated station is Sholapore.—*Bombay Guardian*, Jan. 28.

THE PROPOSED STREET TRAMWAYS.—These tramways are not to interfere with ordinary traffic, and would prove, we think, a great convenience. The narrow gauge should be adopted, and the long narrow carriage should be used. Our streets are not very well adapted to tramways; they seem to be pursuing some undiscovered line of beauty, wandering fancy free and doubling upon themselves, and delight in sudden contractions and expansions from broad to narrow and from narrow to broad. It will require some ingenuity to lay down tramways in the more crowded parts of the native town.—*Ibid.*

## MR. LOUIS FRANK'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. FRANK'S entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre on Friday night fulfilled the most sanguine expectation. Rarely have we seen the conjurer's illusions so gracefully and effectively produced. The commonest of Mr. Frank's tricks has a charm, so neatly and expertly are they performed. It would be difficult to enumerate all the mysterious disappearances and inexplicable re-appearances, and we would not undertake to count the articles of bulk found stowed away in a common black hat, or the number of ropes gathered (and most unfairly appropriated by Mr. Frank) from the beards, hair, and hats of his auditors. And in regard to the watches, finger-rings, and handkerchiefs that are operated upon, we can only say that though nearly all conjurers do wonders with these articles the performances on Friday night had exceptional merits. Mr. Frank delighted his audience with some very pretty ring-tricks, and pleasantly "sold" them by showing, in a manner which only doubled the perplexity, the way the rings were joined. One very valuable accomplishment he did teach: the art of swallowing a table-knife,—which is the easiest thing in the world when you only know it. The apparent growth of a large bouquet of flowers from a glass into which seeds are thrown is a charming illusion which has to be seen to be appreciated. Everyone was puzzled by the "speaking head." It was clearly not the result of reflection, for a cheroot was put into its mouth and a few puffs taken; and that the table was really open beneath was proved by the constant being visible some feet behind it and by a lighted candle being placed under the table. A number of gentlemen from the audience went up singly, to the very table, and were allowed to look at the head as close as they liked, and under the table also—but not behind it. They came back puzzled—no further advanced by their close inspection. We cordially recommend Mr. Frank's entertainment to the Bombay public. On Friday night there was a very good attendance. The Chief of Jumkhundee and a large number of his attendants were present.

## SICK AND WOUNDED RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY TO THE "FUND FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR," UP TO JANUARY 1871.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Com.-in-Chief and Personal Staff— | | | |
| H E Lt Genl the Hon Sir A Spencer | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt Col Stephenson | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt Stack | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt Liddell | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Spencer | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff of H E the Governor— | | | |
| Surg L S Bruce | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt T VanStraubenzie | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt Mayne | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt T P E Jervoise | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Secy to Govt— | | | |
| Lt Col J Macdonald | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Adjt Genl's Dept— | | | |
| Col W H Kirby | 70 | 15 | 6 |
| Col G T Aitchison | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt Col A Carnegy | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Col D G Anderson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Murray | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Smith | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Other European Clerks | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Native Clerks | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Qr Mr Genl's Dept— | | | |
| Col Goll | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt Col Burnood | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Jackson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Spencer | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerks, Guides, & Draughtsmen | 47 | 8 | 0 |
| Judge Adv Genl's Dept— | | | |
| Col W Schneider | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Office Establishments | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Lt Col J D Williams | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Major E M G | | | |
| Capt C Conner | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt Col H Shewell | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Office of the Judge Genl of Ordnance —Col W D Aitken | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Office Establishment | 26 | 12 | 0 |
| Ordnance Dept:— | | | |
| Poona Arsenal— | | | |
| Col J W Galloway | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Asst Comy H Penrose | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond P Monaghan | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond J G Graham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond T H Courtenay | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sno Cond G Pengelly | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chief Civil Armr W Mouseley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Commissioned Officers and Office Establishment | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Bolgaum Arsenal— | | | |
| Maj Napier, R A | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond W Morton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lascars | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Syrangs, Tindals, and Store Lascars | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyd'bad Arsenal— | | | |
| Cond H Macnamara | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond H Hall | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Conductor E Lewis | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Commissioned Officers | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Ordnance Dept, Karachee— | | | |
| Act Asst Comy G. Judd | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Commissioned Officers | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Store and Tent Lascars | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Neemuch Magazine— | | | |
| Lt and Dy Comy F Bunyer | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Commissioned Officers | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Store and Tent Lascars, Artificers, and Office Establishment | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Arsenal, Bombay— | | | |
| Cond J Bingham | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond P Nelson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond W Bather | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond W McDonald | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond Commpell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Conductor D. and E McKenzie | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond H Reilly | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond J Boyle | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Conductor J Burchell | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Conductor W Cleave | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Subs Cond Butler | | | |
| Serg T W Osborne | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Khow Arsenal— | | | |
| Major Bayly | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Agr J D Wilson | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond R Hall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond J Barker | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond J Hartley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond P Spicer | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Conductor J Sandell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Store Lascars | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Tent Lascars | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Native Artificers | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| Office Establishment | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Ordnance Dept, Ahmedabad— | | | |
| Capt G P Hazelgrove | ... | | |
| Lieut Hutchinson | ... | | |
| Lieut B L Gibson | ... | | |
| Lt R G Dickson | ... | | |
| Lt F W D Hibbert | ... | | |
| Lt H F Berkeley | ... | | |
| Cpt R H Daniell | ... | | |
| Cor W J Hutchinson | ... | | |
| Pyme F W Lukin | ... | | |
| Qrmr G Mathews | ... | | |
| Asst Surg G R Harvey | ... | | |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | 151 | 15 | 6 |
| Gunpowder & Percussion Cap Factory, Kirkee— | | | |
| Lt Col G B Mellersh | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Depy Asst Comsy D Sadlier | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Establishment | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| Ammunition Factory and Laboratory Est, Kirkee— | | | |
| Capt A J Wake | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Establishment | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Comst Dpt at Aleemudgur— | | | |
| Maj A A Snewell, Asst Comst C Gresby | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| At Belgaum— | | | |
| Capt B Renwick | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond J Cumley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| At Deesa— | | | |
| Capt Van Heythuysen | ... | | |
| Sub Cond G D'Arcy | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Cond W Rust | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| At Hydraba'— | | | |
| Lieut G F Bryant. Office Establishment | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| At Poona— | | | |
| Lieut Col F P M goon | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Comst T Teed | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ensign W Wild | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ag Cond F Smith | 3 | 0 | 0 |

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut Stewart | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Kns Hardtman | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Qrmr at Mc-Quade | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Parry | ... | | |
| Lieut Anderson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Kirwan | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut & Adj W C Collis | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Asst Surg W Geoghegan | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ens A J F Nuthall | ... | | |
| Lieut E F Gifford | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Powell | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt F Kershaw | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut H C Bond | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Cartwright | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Mountain | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt de Montmorency | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ensign Bell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Commissioned Officers and Men of A Comy. | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| B do | 41 | 4 | 0 |
| C do | 27 | 14 | 0 |
| D do | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| E do | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| F do | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| G do | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| H do | 26 | 9 | 0 |
| 9th Regiment N I— | | | |
| Lieut Col C T Thompson | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Maj G W Hanson | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt V Birch | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt H C Morse | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Capt C H Coles | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Surg R Bousfield | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Commissioned & Non Commissioned Officers & Men of No 1 Comy | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| No 2 do | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| No 3 do | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| No 4 do | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| No 5 do | 23 | 4 | 0 |
| No 6 do | 25 | 12 | 0 |
| No 7 do | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| No 8 do | 24 | 7 | 6 |
| Hospital & Bazar Establishment | 7 | 15 | 0 |

II.—KOLABA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Quarters & Brigade H A— | | | |
| Col Fuller | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Col Gaye | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Col Wallace | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Surg Maj Kellie | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt Col Shebleton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Walker | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ridgmr Nugent | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff Sergeants | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| B Battery E Brig R H A— | | | |
| Capt Finch | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Holley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Asst Surg Whitla | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| E Battery 9th Brig R A— | | | |
| Capt Phelips | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt Collingwood | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Stephenson | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut Johnson | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Asst Surg Whitla | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | 52 | 12 | 0 |
| D Battery 18th Brig R A— | | | |
| Capt J Ritchie | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt G H Candy | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt F W Burnett | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt A F Malcolm | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| E Battery 18th Brig R A— | | | |
| Capt W Stevenson | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt E G Battiscombe | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lt W L G Gordon | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Asst Surg K J Parr | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Sappers and Miners— | | | |
| Hy Major C J Darrah, R E | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt T W Sanders | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt C P Newport | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Capt J H R Cruickshank | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Surg J F Straker | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Subedar Major Bahadoor Jungloe | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Subdr Bahadoor Bapt Kirsna | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Subedar Gunno Sawunt | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Subedar Lukput Geer | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jemadar Rajeenah | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jemr Ram Sing | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Jemr Rajah Lingoo | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Comd Officers and Men of No 1 Company | 30 | 12 | 0 |
| No 2 do | 30 | 14 | 0 |
| No 4 do | 29 | 14 | 0 |
| No 5 do | 30 | 4 | 0 |

III.—ASSEEGHUR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Battery E Brig R H A— | | | |
| Maj T M Harris | ... | | |
| Capt G W Bourchier | ... | | |
| Lieut S A Molesworth | ... | | |
| Asst Surg A C Gaye | ... | | |
| Non Comd Officers and Men | ... | | |
| 10th Regt N I— | | | |
| Lt Col H James | ... | | |
| Surg Maj Murray | ... | | |
| Capt A Durand | ... | | |
| Capt C E Blowers | ... | | |
| Lieut W P Hore | ... | | |
| Capt A T Reid | ... | | |
| P W Department— | | | |
| Capt Lee, RE | ... | | |
| Conductor Hunt | ... | | |
| Staff Corps— | | | |
| Major P A Elphinstone | ... | | |
| Capt G J Mackenzie | ... | | |

VI.—POONDHUBR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Foot— | | | |
| Maj and Col F Connor | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Battalion— | | | |
| Ens J Ferguson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R H Artillery— | | | |
| Asst Surg F A Turton | 10 | 0 | 0 

The Judge—But if a client has a right to shut the mouth of his agent, cannot he shut his own mouth ?

Mr. Pritchard—Certainly not, when he has offered himself to be examined as a witness.

The Judge—I don't know that.

Mr. Pritchard—Well, at all events the only privilege we have yet heard of is that he can prevent his barrister, attorney, or vakeel from giving evidence. The words of the quoted section are perfectly clear on that point. Besides, the privilege is entirely the privilege of the client, and if the client likes to waive his privilege he may.

The Judge—But I do not think he has waived his privilege.

Mr. Pritchard—I have not yet said he has. But if a client likes to waive his privilege, a barrister has no right to get up and tell him not to waive his privilege. It is all in the hands of the client. Mr. Bala Mungesh may be very anxious that he should not waive his privilege.

Mr. Wagle—I beg your pardon. I have no personal interest at all in the matter. I am here as an advocate.

Mr. Pritchard—Mr. Bala Mungesh may be very anxious indeed that he should not waive his privilege, but if I can by any means get him to waive his privilege—

The Judge—Well, I do not think you have a right to put the question without its being made known to the client that he has the privilege. I should have thought it my duty to tell him that he is not bound to waive it.

Mr. Pritchard—Your Lordship must assume that every one knows the law, especially a man who, like the witness, has had the benefit of professional advice. This man has had the advice of Mr. Anstey, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Bala Mungesh, and others, and I think you ought to presume that he knows the law.

The Judge—I must say that at first I thought you were right, but I must now disallow the question.

Mr. Pritchard—Well, before the trial is finished I must ask that your Lordship will adjourn and allow me to appeal to the High Court on this question of privilege.

The Judge—I will consider whether there is anything to be gained by your appealing to the High Court before I do so.

Mr. Pritchard—It is very important to me.

The Judge—If I thought the High Court would make any order on your application, I would adjourn at once.

Mr. Pritchard—No, pray, not at once. Rather let us get on for the present.

The Judge—If you think you have any chance of removing the case from this Court by *certiorari*, or any other way, then you can do so, but as long as the case is before me, I do not think there is the slightest chance of your getting the High Court to express an opinion on this point.

Mr. Pritchard—I have no intention, my Lord, of trying to get the case removed from this Court. But I can only say that your Lordship's ruling is very hard. Your Lordship will see that the prisoner's allegation has grown from a mere nothing till at last it comes from the mouth of Mr. Anstey charging me with a foul crime.

The Judge—That I have nothing to do with. I do not know what Mr. Anstey said.

Mr. Wagle—Neither does anybody present here know about it.

Mr. Pritchard—Your Lordship and every one present in Court knows what Mr. Anstey has charged me with.

The Judge—Well, of course I know, but not as part of the case.

Mr. Pritchard—Yes, as part of the case. What Mr. Anstey said is quoted in the finding of the High Court.

The Judge—Mr. Anstey's statement does not apply in the least degree to this inquiry.

Mr. Pritchard—The circumstances attending the lodging of a complaint are surely to be considered as one means for judging of the credibility of the complaint itself.

The Judge—Well, this is a very different question from what we started with. But I disallow your question. I think it is very doubtful whether you have a right to put it.

The examination was then resumed, the witness deposing—On the day I reached Suddail Korda the same night I was taken out of the house. It was then about 11 o'clock. Every thing was still. There were two or three houses on both sides of the house in which I was confined. The house was on the confines of the village, not in the centre. I saw the chowree. The house I lived in was on one side of this chowree. The place I occupied was a cow-shed. There was a road fronting the cow-shed, and this road was frequented. I saw the wanee of the village, but not the patell. The wanee gave my rations. They consisted of wheat flour and dhall. I could not eat this, because I do not know how to cook. After this one day I did use the dhall and the wheat flour. While at the village of Suddail Korda there was a police sepoy constantly placed over me. A police sepoy occasionally came and went to the place. There were no jaglias set over me. That day I was taken beyond the limits of the village. As the night was dark I cannot tell whether I was taken on the road which skirts the tree near the large tank or any other road. I do not know if there are any hills near the village. I do not know if I was taken over the road that led to the sahib's tent or not, as the night was dark. The place I was taken to looked very much like a nullah. When I was being beaten, I saw Sai Nursapa. He was at the time at a distance of thirty feet from me. Everything looked confused owing to the darkness. I do not know the place where Sai Nursapa was beaten. I did not make a great noise, but cried loudly. After this I met Mr. Pritchard. I said nothing about the ill-treatment I got to him for fear of his beating me too. I was handcuffed when my evidence was taken at Nundoree by Mr. Pritchard. Narain Krishna, Mr. Pritchard's sheristadar, known by the name of Balla Bhow, and others, were present when my evidence was taken. Not being acquainted with any of these men, I cannot tell their names. I have been acquainted with the said Balla Bhow for a long time. I did not mention this fact to the sahib's sheristadar. I had no opportunity of doing so. I was handcuffed all the time the case was going on before the sahib. I did not tell this to any one except now at the Sessions Court. I was taken with Mr. Pritchard's camp to Jum Jawda. I heard there were several sahib logue there, but I did not notice them. At this place I was only Mr. Pritchard. I was not taken to Mr. Ashburner's tent, nor did I see that gentleman there. No one took me to him. I did not see Mr. Ashburner or any other sahib at the place. If I had gone to any of the gentlemen I should probably have been slippered by them, and this prevented me from laying my grievances before any of them. At Tullunday I saw Major Probyn in Mr. Pritchard's tent for about a minute. Neither here nor at any of the other places at which I halted did I again see Major Probyn or any other sahib. At Tullunday I was kept in the mamlutdar's lockup. Mr. Pritchard came there once. I do not remember if any other sahib accompanied him then. I was beaten at Daturlee and Suddail Korda, and afterwards I became sick, and was then also suffering from the effects of the beating I got at these two places. Owing to my sickness I was sent to Shada. There I was treated by a doctor; but I did not tell him about the beating I got. I was afraid to mention this. I was not handcuffed when sent to Shada. There was a sentry and a doctor on the way to Shada. I was in the prison at Shada. There is a Brahmin mamlutdar at this place. I saw him going and coming. From the effects of the beating I was sick for five or six days. At the village of Suddail Korda I was severely beaten. My testicles were not swollen when they were squeezed by the police, and I suffered pain after this. The doctor met me at the village of Lonkadee, and gave me medicine. I cannot tell of what he treated me. I suffered pain for five or six days owing to my testicles having been squeezed. I was sent from Tullunday to Dhoolia, and at the latter place I was put in prison. I met the doctor sahib here. He saw the state in which I was. He did not put his hand on me. I do not remember having said anything about the pain I endured to any one except to this Court. I met vakeels in the Dhoolia prison.

To the Court—The doctor saw me in the same way as I now stand before this court. The doctor did not feel me, nor did he ask me anything about my complaint, but merely looked at me. After this the doctor told me to go. If I said anything about all I have mentioned to this Court to any one else I do not recollect having done so. The appeal read over to me by the Court is my appeal, and the contents are correct. The said appeal was made through my vakeel. I do not recollect whether I mentioned the contents of the appeal to any one else. The confession made by me before Mr. Pritchard was extorted. The present statement has been made of my own free will and consent. The request made in my petition to the High Court was in effect that my case might be heard by this Court. The statement made by me before Mr. Pritchard was extorted, but my statement before this Court has been given willingly and freely.

Re-examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—There were no persons living on the verandah at Daturlee—I mean the place where I was confined as a prisoner. There were no persons living in the house either so long as I remained there. I did not raise a cry by beating my mouth when Hafizoolla struck me, because my hands were handcuffed behind my back. There was no made road from the verandah of the house in which I lived to the place I was led to in the nullah, nor do I recollect if it was a pathway. I did not see any one on my way to and from the nullah, because the night was dark, and I could see no one about the place. I saw some persons, but as I was guarded by policemen, how could I venture to say anything to them ? I heard Mr. Pritchard give the order to handcuff me. I made a petition to the High Court through a vakeel while I was confined in the Dhoolia jail.

Re-examined by Mr. Pritchard—While I was confined in the house at Suddail Korda, I saw the people of the house going and coming, but I did not speak to them. I stated above that in my appeal to the High Court I asked for a hearing of my case in this Court, but this is not correct, for my evidence to be given in the case.

Mr. Pritchard—Now, in your petition to the High Court did you make a request in effect that your evidence on this subject should be taken in this Court, and did you not admit this a little while ago ?

Witness denied having said so.

His Lordship, having been listening to an objection of Mr. Wagle when the witness gave the answer to which Mr. Pritchard referred, was not certain as to what the witness had said. Colonel Nuthall and Major Probyn, who were sitting on the Bench at the time, mentioned that they had heard the witness say he had made a request that his evidence should be taken in the Dhoolia Court. His Lordship afterwards, when the examination of the witness was concluded, administered the oath to Major Probyn and took down his statement to that effect; and the mamlutdar of Dhoolia gave evidence to the same effect.

Sai Nursapa was then cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard and said—My lodging at Daturlee was in front of the chowree, on the side of the river. There were five or six houses adjoining each close to one another. It was far from the chowree—just so far that one could hear from one place to the other. There was a roadway close to the lodging by which only the people of the house passed. It was a gullee. I was taken to a place where the ground was hilly and uneven, but whether it was by the river or not I cannot say. I had not handcuffs on. There were sepoys with muskets and a police peon on guard over me at my lodging. There was no jaglia on guard. I did not see patell nor any villager as I was taken from my lodging. Narain Krishna and Hafizoolla were there. I had no conversation with any others except the police. I was beaten—punched in the belly. I was lying on my back at that moment. I was then in the position described in the complaint. I was not standing up when beaten. After that I was taken to Nizampoor, and thence to Suddail Korda. I did not tell any one that the police had exercised zoolum on me. The day I reached Suddai Korda I saw Mr. Pritchard. I did not confess to Mr. Pritchard that day. I was lodging there near the chowree. There was a thatched verandah in front of the tenant's house, in which I lodged. The people of the house were there, and a woman there cried at seeing my handcuffs. I however did not tell the woman I had been beaten. There was no jaglia at any time on guard over me there. A coonbee, whose name I do not know, brought me some bread. I would not recognise him even if I saw him. He came at night, and on two occasions. I was not allowed by the sepoy to speak to him. When I went out I was made to put my dhotur over my head, so that no other accused should be seen by me, and I at such times saw no other person. I was then going to fetch water to drink. I was handcuffed at such a time, even when I went to ease myself. I did not sit crying at home, and at Suddail Korda and Daturlee. I did not cry at home, except perhaps when I was in pain. I was beaten on one occasion only at Suddail Korda. I called out. I did not shout beating my mouth with my hand. My hands were handcuffed. I only called out with my voice. Hafizoolla and a sepoy took me out of my lodging for the beating. I was bound and beaten, and after that Hafizoolla may have gone somewhere else. I cannot say to what side of the village I was taken for the beating. It was dark at the time. I did not see any one else beaten, but I heard Govind Narain crying out. He was at some distance, I cannot say how far, judging from the sound. I told my friend (Kamajee) about the police beating me. I cannot say where. A day or two afterwards I was taken before Mr. Pritchard. I did not tell him about having been beaten, and I made a false statement at that time. I had handcuffs on then—on both hands. The tent of Mr. Pritchard, the Collector, and others was half a coss from the tree where I was made to sit at Jam-Jowda. Hafizoolla took me to Mr. Ashburner's and then to Major Probyn's tent, and Mr. Pritchard and we all went to Mr. Ashburner's. Govind Narain was not there with us. Govind Narain had a lodging under a tree, a different one from that above spoken of. I was sitting alone under my tree, and the sepoys were under another. I did not complain to Mr. Pritchard or Mr. Ashburner or any one else about being kept under this tree. I was so kept under the leafless tree ten or twelve days. It was during the day and cold at night. I told Mr. Ashburner what I did because I had been put to sit in the heat. I conversed with him at the Runjungaum Ghaut and asked for a place. On the day I confessed at Jam-Jowda to Mr. Ashburner I did not tell him that if he had listened to me I would have shown him all the frauds. I only asked for a place at Runjungaum. I did see Mr. Ashburner to talk with at Jam-Jowda. After that I was taken to Tulloda. I was in jail there. I saw the Collector and Major Probyn there, and Mr. Pritchard. My chest still hurts me from the beating I got. I was in this jail afterwards. When I was brought in I told the doctor that my hands and feet and all my body were in pain. He gave me medicine; I told the vakeels but not before I engaged a vakeel. I may have told the prisoners in jail of the zoolum which was done to me. What I say here is true; what I said before Mr. Pritchard is false. It was my intention and desire to be examined in this Court about this matter. On the first day of my examination before Mr. Pritchard, and not at subsequent examinations, Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna were by. Khandoo Sing was near—not near but outside the tent. I may have told my friend (Kamajee) about the ill usage. I was beaten on the chest near the stomach. I may have told my friend of the treatment I received at Suddail Korda.

Mr. Pritchard asked the witness—Did you petition the High Court that your deposition (zabani) might be taken in this matter in this Court ?

Mr. Wagle objected to the question, and his Lordship would not allow it to be answered.

Khundoo Sing, cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard, said—When Sai Nursapa's deposition was made before Mr. Pritchard I was by. He had handcuffs on. They were taken off afterwards. I was outside the tent but near. The inspector was in the tent. Purushram was not by. Balajee Abajee I don't know about. No friends of mine were there. Shaligram was there.

Balajee Abajee, cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard, said—I made a statement on a former occasion before Mr. Macfarlane about the ill-treatment of Govind Narrain by the police. I told Captain Thomson about it before that. He told me to go to Mr. Macfarlane and tell him. Captain Thomson did not take me to Mr. Macfarlane. I went myself. No one went with me. Thomson took me there. I never told anyone about it before I told Captain Thomson. I went to Captain Thomson of my own accord. My statement was taken by Mr. Macfarlane the same day I told Captain Thomson. I don't remember what month it was, or whether it was in the hot weather or rains. I was formerly in Captain Thomson's service. Captain Thomson told me not to tell him. I took no note from Captain Thomson to Mr. Macfarlane. I have been dismissed from the Government service in the P.W.D. I have never served as a cookurnee. I never told any sahib of the ill-treatment Govind Narain had experienced till I told Captain Thomson. There were sahibs in the same camp as Govind Narain and myself. I heard the Collector was there. Major Probyn was there. I made no complaint to any of them, because I knew none of them would listen to me. I went to the Shada Kutcherry after Govind Narain had been beaten and confessed. I told Captain Thomson. The mamlutdar was there. I remained there two days and a night. Govind Narain was in custody there, and I was cooking his food. Both I and the mamlutdar are Brahmins. I said nothing to the mamlutdar about Govind Narain having been ill-treated. I am not afraid of the mamlutdar, but I did not tell him because I knew he would not hear me. I know that mamlutdars are proper persons to complain to of such things. I went and told Captain Thomson, as I wished to make khutput to get employment from him. I went and asked Captain Thomson for employment. He asked me to tell him about this ill-treatment, so I told him. I don't remember that Captain Thomson told me to go and complain to any one. It is true I went to him in the hope of getting employment. I did not know that Captain Thomson and Mr. Pritchard had any official dispute. I did not know whether Captain Thomson liked the inquiry that was being made about his subordinates or not. I was formerly on the Bhowar Bari under Mr. Haydon. I was employed there under Govind Narain. Govind Narain managed the money payments on that work. Govind Narain was not beaten at Chudwell Korda. He was beaten at Daturlee. I heard him call out "I am beaten," "I am beaten." I did not hear him utter any other cry. He was taken to the nullah and beaten there. He was only beaten once. I was sitting in our cart when Govind Narain was taken from his lodging to be beaten by Hafizoolla at Daturlee. I don't remember whether Govind Narain was putting up in a cow shed or not. I don't remember whether any other persons were present when Govind Narain was taken from his lodging. There was a guard of Bhoel corps sentries over him. I was not under guard. I was forbidden to go near the prisoners then. There was no hindrance to my going anywhere I pleased. I can't remember whether there were any village watchmen at Govind Narain's lodging when he was taken out to be beaten. I did not see the patell while I was at Daturlee. I did not tell the patell that Govind Narain had been beaten. I know that if any offence is committed in a village, information ought to be at once given to the police patell. I knew the patell would not listen to me, so I did not go to him. Hafizoolla beat Govind Narain himself. I could not see in the dark whether he beat him with a stick or not. I don't know how often the police took the prisoners from their lodging at Chudwell, nor do I know how often they so took them at Daturlee. Govind Narain was sick while he and I were at Shada. I was allowed to talk with him. We talked of nothing else than his food. I was forbidden to talk to him on any other subject but his food between Shada and Tulloda, so we did not converse on any other subject. After we left Tulloda for Dhoolia, after the prisoners had been sentenced, I could talk with Govind Narain as I liked. He then talked to me of the ill-treatment he had experienced at the hands of the police. He never talked to me about it before he was sentenced. After he was sentenced he used to tell me that, no one at all had beaten him at Chudwell. He never told me he had been ill-treated at any place except Daturlee. I do not know how, or the times at which, Govind Narain got his food while I was not allowed to cook for him. I never saw him cooking. (Statement read.) The statement now read to me is that which I deposed on oath before Mr. Macfarlane. All in that statement is true. It is written in that statement that Baba Sahib did not ill-treat the prisoners. By Baba Sahib I mean Narain Krishna, inspector. It is written in that statement—"The servants were forbidden to cook for the prisoners. Govind Narain used to cook his own food. . . . Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa suffered much, because they only got their food sometimes at noon, sometimes at 4 o'clock in the afternoon." I have just said that I did not know whether they cooked for themselves or not. What I said to Mr. Macfarlane is the truth. Many days have elapsed, and I cannot remember well all that happened. When I was forbidden to cook for Govind Narain at Chudwell Korda I went and put up by the well about 2,000 feet from Govind Narain's lodging. I once only went to his lodging after I was forbidden to cook. I went to give him food.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—I did not see Govind Narain beaten at Chudwell Korda. I remember distinctly that Govind Narain told me he had not been beaten at all at Chudwell Korda.

The Court then adjourned till next day (Thursday) at noon

The Court sat at 11 o'clock this forenoon (Thursday, January 19), the Court room being again crowded with natives.

Captain Henry Lee, R.E., Executive Engineer, Khandeish, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, he deposed—I am in possession of the records of the Executive Engineer, Khandeish. I produce a report from Mr. Haydon, to the Executive Engineer, Khandeish, dated 4th September 1869. This is the only report which corresponds with the description given by the advocate that I can find.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle then read the report.

The Judge said—Really, Mr. Bala Mungesh, I cannot have this. It is utterly irrelevant to the inquiry I am conducting. It has nothing whatever to do with the question whether the confessions of the prisoners were properly given or not. You ought not to have put Captain Lee to this inconvenience or wasted the time of the Court for this.

Mr. Pritchard said his Lordship would doubtless remember that when Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle applied for the summons for Captain Lee, he (Mr. Pritchard) objected on the grounds that the documents he was required to produce were quite irrelevant to this inquiry, and that his Lordship had expressed an opinion that *prima facie* the documents appeared to be irrelevant. It was only on Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle's assurance that the documents were relevant and admissible that his Lordship granted the summons. He could only characterise Mr. Bala Mungesh's proceeding as a most impudent one.

The Judge said he considered it to be very discreditable on the part of Mr. Wagle.

Mr. A. W. Crawley Boovey, Full Power Magistrate in Khandeish, offered himself as a witness, and, examined by the Court, said—I was in Mr. Pritchard's camp from the 1st to 17th May last, during which time Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were there present. The camps were at Futtehpoor, Amoda, Jowda, and Tulloda. I saw these men from time to time in and near Mr. Pritchard's tent, and frequently heard Mr. Pritchard speak about their case. I recognise Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa now in Court. During the time I saw these men in Mr. Pritchard's camp I was a magistrate and authorised to receive complaints from all who might present them. I received no complaint from them, nor did I until the present time, until within the last month, know that there were any allegations against the police concerning the case.

To Mr. Pritchard—The case I refer to is the case against Govind Narain, Sai Nursapa, and Cassinath Dinkur.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle said he had another witness to call, the vakeel Venayek Trimbuck, but he had not yet arrived.

The Judge said that that being so, it would be necessary to adjourn the case till he might come.

Mr. Pritchard asked his Lordship, instead of adjourning the case till Mr. Wagle's witness arrived, to hear the evidence that he intended to adduce and afterwards Mr. Wagle's witness.

The Judge said he could not do so, as it would mix up the proceedings, and he would therefore wait till the witness for the other side arrived.

Mr. Pritchard—But the evidence of this man is utterly irrelevant. Why, therefore, should your Lordship not take for the present the witnesses on the other side ?

The Judge—Because it is entirely contrary to rule. If you produce any precedents for such a proceeding I may do so.

Mr. Pritchard—Your Lordship may 'examine whomever you please at any stage of the enquiry.

The Judge—If you as a magistrate had sent out a summons to a witness to appear on a certain day and he did not appear, do you mean to say you would proceed to take evidence on the other side and afterwards reopen the case for the prosecution ?

Mr. Pritchard—Under certain circumstances I would.

The Judge—Then I can only say I do not think it would be the right procedure.

Mr. Pritchard—I might certainly go on with the case, for it is in my option as a magistrate to examine a witness at any stage of the enquiry.

The Judge—That would be a very convenient procedure no doubt; but I do not think it is the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Pritchard—The great duties of a magistrate are to try to do justice, with as little inconvenience as may be to the parties concerned and to avoid technicalities as much as possible.

The Judge—Well, the procedure I have mentioned is according to the rules, and I must follow the rules as far as I can.

Mr. Pritchard—Well, my Lord, if it comes to that you have reversed the whole ordinary procedure; you have taken the defence before the prosecution! Your Lordship has ruled that the other side are the defendants and that we are the prosecution. This is such an anomalous inquiry altogether, that I think your Lordship would be justified in letting us go on, and then if after we have given our evidence Mr. Wagle's witness has not come you could adjourn the case as long as you thought necessary.

The Judge—I do not think so. You might have contemplated what the thing would be. It might have been better, perhaps, if you could somehow have secured the inquiry being made on Monday.

Mr. Pritchard—What can I do, my Lord ? My character is assailed, and I must take the first means that offers to clear myself. Am I to go as a suppliant and say, "I don't like this Court or that ?" That would not be at all a manly or proper course for me to pursue. I take what the High Court has given me. I believe the whole thing is wrong, that the High Court even have acted in this without consideration, for on the mere unsupported statement of an unscrupulous barrister pleading to procure the discharge of his clients they have ordered an enquiry into my conduct.

The Judge—This is not an enquiry into your conduct. Mr. Pritchard—Your Lordship may not consider it so, but Government consider it so, and it is by order of Government that I have come here to defend myself.

The Judge—It is an enquiry as to how these confessions were obtained—whether they were voluntary or extorted ?

Mr. Pritchard—Mr. Anstey's statement was, not that the police had extorted the confessions, but that they had been extorted by me. Not a word was said about the police; what was said was that I as a magistrate extorted these confessions; That was the origin of this enquiry. This is plain from the judgment delivered by the High Court. But as the whole procedure is so anomalous, won't your Lordship grant me this favour ?

The Judge—I don't think I have the power to do so. I would be happy to do so if I could, but I cannot.

Mr. Pritchard—I feel certain that if your Lordship could feel justified in doing as I ask you would do it; but really I think your Lordship would be justified. Your Lordship won't take up the case again till this man comes, and am I to be kept here till it is his pleasure to come here ?

The Judge—If the summons has been served and he has not obeyed the summons in proper time, I will issue a warrant of arrest.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle said that to save trouble he would have a telegram sent at once.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*.

## DEFAMATION.

At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Francis Pereira, an indent broker, appeared before Mr. Showell, and laid the following information :—"I am an indent broker, and reside at Girgaum Back Road. I know one S. B. Duarte, who was in the habit of coming to my house as a friend until December last, when he ceased to pay any visits in consequence of a disagreement. On the 19th inst. I received an envelope, containing a handbill in Roman character and Portuguese and Marathee languages, from my brother-in-law, D. F. Valles. It appears that the envelope with its enclosure was at first received and opened by my father-in-law, Domingo Valles, to whom it was addressed and sent through the Bombay post. The address on the envelope seems to be in the handwriting of Saturinho Duarte, the cousin of the said S. B. Duarte. The libellous handbills were received by post by a number of my friends and relatives, acquaintances and other persons. The said handbill contains matters false, malicious, and defamatory to me and my family, as will appear from the translation. From diligent enquiry I learn that the said S. B. Duarte got 100 copies of the handbill printed at the *Jnyan Prakash* press on the 20th inst., and circulated the same by the post and otherwise with the aid and assistance of his cousin Saturinho Duarte. I charge S. B. Duarte with defamation and Saturinho Duarte with aiding and abetting that offence, and pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate ordered summonses to issue against the parties named in the information.

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D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McCABE'S WATCHES

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a Printing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,

207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letter of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

16, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

| Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong. |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/10 1/2 | ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/10 7/16 | ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/10 3/8 | ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/10 5/16 | ,, |
| On demand | | 1/10 1/4 | ,, |
| On Scotland Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | 1/10 3/16 | ,, |
| | | 1/10 1/8 | ,, |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ,, ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

## FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about, FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 24 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 60 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

BLOTTING.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Demy 15 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb., Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

PACKING.—Casing 32 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Basing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved :—White or Redwood ½ by 6 in.; Redwood ¾ by 6 in., ¼ by 6 in., and 1½ by 6 in —deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

Forbes Street, December, 1870. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS,

The finest picked Malaga Fruit.

Box of about 24 lb.,

Cash Rs. 4 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Assurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate Rates.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament

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61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

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Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.

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Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital.

The Directors, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of :—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to ..... £2,206,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company ..... 250,000
3. In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of ..... £1,750,000
4. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of
Life Premiums ..... £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. ..... 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five